would bring them back to a new session, sure to be crowded with a vast variety of other legislative business. Still, with the difficulties attending a compromise on the Democratic side and the general weariness of Senators of all beliefs under the burdens imposed by the intractability and utter incompetency to govern by the responsible majority. It is possible that a movement to adjourn might be halled at any time as a welcome escape from the perplexities of the present legislative deadlock.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S POWER.

A word should be said here, perhaps, about the absurd and extravagant suggestions made in some quarters that Vice-President Stevenson should break the deadlock by summarily putting "unconditional repeal" to a vote. It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that these suggestions come from the same persons who in 1891 were most clamorous against any inerference by Vice-President Morton with the rights of the Democratic minority then ob-tructing a vote on the Federal Elections bill. structing a vote on the Federal Electicus bill. Mr. Morton very properly at that time declined to go beyond his powers as a presiding officer and close debate, although had he done so he would have been supported in his action by more than a majority of the Senate. Mr. Stevenson to-day rightly resents such suggestions made to him as insulting to his perfect in the lightness, as well as to his personal had a his critical form of the Senate in behalf of a minority of his own party, and his critics, if blind to any other arguments, should know that any movement to close debate on Mr. Stevenson's part would be lose debate on Mr. Stevenson's part would be close debate on Mr. Stevenson's part would be at once repudiated by the Senate by at least a four-fifths vote. More than half of the Democratic Senators would refuse to counte-nance such an abuse of authority, and the Re-publican side would of course resent it with a manimous voice. The idea that the Vice-President can have any but merely nominal powers as a presiding officer is opposed to all sound traditions in the Senate and to the ex-

powers as a presiding officer is opposed to all sound traditions in the Senate and to the express spirit of its organization. Being neither a member of the body nor elected by it to his office, and often of a different party faith from the majority on the floor, the Vice-President is necessarily shorn of all but a very circumscribed authority, that of settling parliamentary questions as they arise under the guidance of the rules. That he should suddenly assume a superiority to the rules and a dictatorship of the Senate is a most absurd and inconsequential fancy, based on gross ignorance of the limitations of his office. The Senate, except in a case of an extreme partisan and revolutionary struggle, would never submit to such an unwarfanted and indefensible assertion of power by the Vice-President, jealous as it is of its privileges and reserved rights. To expect to see such dictation tolerated now on a non-partisan question can argue only unpardonable unfamiliarity with political conditions, or an unreasoning eagerness to transfer the blame for the delay with repeal from some shoulders where it belongs to those of the courteous and conscientious Vice-President.

To-day's proceedings were of interest chiefly

eagerness to transfer the blame for the delay with repeal from some shoulders where it belongs to those of the courteous and conscientious Vice-President.

To-day's proceedings were of interest chiefly for the spirited discussion in the "morning hour" on the proposed changes in the rules, and the continuation for two or three hours of Senator Jones's remarkable speech. Mr. Voorhees began the "tapering down" process from the "continuous sessions" of last week to the regulation hours of the previous weeks by trying to hold the Senate together until 19 p. m. As was to be expected the extra four hours from 6 p. m. on were nothing but a dreary farce, three-quarters of the time being spent in securing a quorum. The silver men caught Mr. Voorhees at once in the vise of the reappearing and disappearing quorum, by insisting on a vote on his motion to dispense with proceedings under the first order to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the repeal leader did not escape from its jaws until nearly 9 o'clock. The galleries and both sides on the floor found a rather wicked amusement, it must be acknowledged, in the embarrassments into which this simple piece of tacties plunged the self-plumed parliamentary Paul Jones. This hard-hearted lack of sympathy was a rather discouraging omen for a leader who had "just begun to fight."

DISCUSSING THE PROPOSED RULES. MR. VEST DECLARES THAT ONE-FIFTH OF THE SENATE CAN AND WILL BLOCK ALL

Washington, Oct. 16.-The leaders of the opt ing forces in the silver campaign were present at the opening of the session in the Senate this morn ing. On the one side Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind., and one of his chief lieutenants (Mr. Faulkner Dem., W. Va.) were in consultation over their plans; and on the other side Mr. Jones (Rep., and one of the area of the are gestions from his fellow chieftains-Mr. Teller (Rep. Col.) and Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.). These re spective groups had frequent changes. For instance two Republican Senators (Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, and Mr. Alltson, of Iowa), took Mr. Faulk-ner's place beside Mr. Voorhees and had earnest consultation with him, while the Nebraska Populist. Mr. Allen, crossed over to the Repu the chamber and exchanged views with Senators Jones (Nev.), Teller and Stewart.

These were the preliminaries to the opening of the eleventh week of the extraordinary session of Congress, and of the eighth week of the Senate debate on the bill for the repeal of the Sherman act While they were taking place the attention of the Senate was diverted to a House joint resolution spassed on the 11th instant), fixing the qualifica-tions to vote and to hold office in the Cherokee Outlet, Oklahoma Territory, at the first municipal elections. After an explanation by Mr. Faulkner, who had charge of the joint resolution, it was amended on motion of Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) by adding a provision that no person shall be authorized by the legislative Assembly to vote, or to hold office, who shall not be then a citizen of the

FEMALE SUFFRAGE VOTED DOWN. Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) moved to strike out the word (male), so as to admit women to the right of suffrage in Oklahoma; and Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) expressed the hope that that amendment would be agreed to. On the other hand, Mr. Faulkner expressed the hope that it would be voted down; and the year and mays were called for by Mr. Teller. The the year and nays were called for by Mr. 1eher. The Peffer amendment was rejected—year 9, nays 40. The affimative votes were given by Senators Allison, Carey, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Hoar, Kyle, Peffer and Teller. Many pairs were announced on this vote. After some discussion the joint resolution, slightly amended, was passed.

Mr. Morgan (Dem. Ala.) introduced a bill to provide for the control of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads until the debts due and

Central Pacific railroads until the debts due and fall due to the Government are fully paid up whether the bill should be referred to the Judiclary Committee or to the Pacific Railroad Committee (Mr. Hoar favoring the first, and Mr. Morgan and Mr. Brice the second), and finally the question or

or reference went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.) suggested in amendment which he would offer to Mr. Hill's resolution to amend the rules by counting Senators who are present and paired, so as to make a quorum. The addition proposed by Mr. Manderson is: "And if, on recapitulation of the vote, it shall appear that a majority of a constitutional quorum has voted, the question shall be determined and the result announced, the same as if a quorum really

had voted.'

THE SENATE A LAUGHING STOCK An hour and a half of the two hours assigned to morning business in the Senate was consumed in a lively and interesting discussion over Mr. Lodge's propositions to amend the rules—first, by prohibiting Senators from reading their speeches; and second, by adopting the present House plan of referring to the Committee on Rules a paper signed by a majority of all the Senators, asking that debate be closed on any pending measure on a specified day and hour, and the vote taken. In a specified day and hour, and the vote taken. In a speech which Mr. Lodge made in support of his propositions he referred to Webster's famous reply to Hayne, and said that Mr. Webster's only written preparation for it was a sheet of note paper my which he had some memorands. He said the on which he had some memoranda. He said also that the gue thing for the Senate to do in the present deadlock, when it was unable to act and was a laughing-stock to the country because of its absolute impotence, was to change its rules.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) replied to Mr. Lodge, In reference to the Webster speech, he said that Mr. Webster had not given that speech (as it now stands) to the public for over a month after it was

delivered.

Mr. Hoar contributed his share to the history of the famous speech by an anecdote as to Mr. Saltonstall (then a Representative from Massachusetts) calling at Mr. Webster's boarding-house the evening of the day of Mr. Hayne's speech, and

ETHESDA. America's Favorite Water. PITLED ONLY AT THE SPRING. Dr. Shrady, 374 Lozington Av-ue. New York City: 1've pro-fied enough to swim in. den, J. M. Enest. Ex-Secretary Agricaltures The Best Water in World.

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Don't filibuster with that cold! Get right down to business and have it unconditionally repealed with a bottle of Riker's Expectorant. Don't "compromise" on any other. Pin your faith to the Cure that Cures, or refunds your money every time! Only 60 cts. a bottle, of your Druggist or at

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6th Avenue, cor. 22d Street.

"Tantivy! Tantivy!
This day a stag must die."
Mr. Vest disposed of the Webster remmiscence with the remark that whenever Massachusetts sent another Webster to the Schate his utterances would be listened to whether they were oral of written. (Laughter.) Coming back to the main body of the disposition of the question now harasing the Senate and the country could not be reached until all parties were satisfied, as he was satisfied, that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act could not be had at this session.

MR. HILL DOESN'T SEE THROUGH IT. Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.)-Why cannot a bill for uncorditional repeal pass if there be a majority

Mr. Vest-If the Senator from New-York, having read the rules and having witnessed our proceedings under those rules for two months, cannot answer that satisfactorily to himself, it would be arrogant anity for me to attempt it: (Laughter.) Mr. Hill-And that is the only answer which the enator from Missouri can give?

Mr. Vest-And it is sufficient. We are "conronted with a condition, not a theory." Mr. Hill—If the rules of the Senate absolutely prevent the passage of a bill which a majority desires to pass then it strikes me that the best thing for this Senate to do is to amend its rules so that a majority can pass a bill which it desires to pass. Mr. Vest—Yes, I heard that when we were discussing the Force bill, but the rules were not changed. Nothing is truer than what was said by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameroni that no bill can pass here which does not substantially receive the approbation of the entire Senate Of course, when I say "the entire Senate of course, when the senators present can have the years and mays called on any question. And until you find an occupant in the presiding officer's chair who will strike down that rule and put a question to vote and declare it carried without regard to the votes of Senators you cannot effect, against the opposition of one-fifth the Senators present, any legislation so odious as to require or demand that action.

LAN PARTY PLEDGES BE REDEEMED? Mr. Hill-If the rules of the Senace absolutely

CAN PARTY PLEDGES BE REDEEMED? Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.)-If one-afth of the ported by the Senator from New-York? How does he expect his party to carry out its pledges for tariff reform, or any other legislative matter? dif the Senator's doctrine is to prevail and is the correct doctrine), be justified in preventing what we believe to be such dangerous legislation?

(Laughter.) I have not said that that was the (Laughter.) I have not said that that was the correct doctrine. I have simply called attention of the Senate to the fact that a certain status is on us. I do not pretend to defend it. I have simply said that it is here.

Mr. Hill repudiated the doctrine that one-fifth of the Senate could legislate for it, and could absolutely prevent legislation. The Senate could not, by the adoption of any set of rules, absolutely prevent itself from legislating or tie itself up.

Mr. Vest-Toes the Senate can change the rules without debate?

out debate?

Mr. Hill-I mean to say that the question of
the limitation of debate is within the discretion
of the majority of the Senate. Has it come to
this: That the Senate is powerless, first to legislate, and second, to charge its rules so that it
can hereafter legislate? If so, it might as well

After some little prolongation of the discussion, the Lodge amendments to the rules went over till to-morrow, and the Silver Purchase Repeal bill was taken up.

SENATOR JONES RESUMES.

TER, WHO HAS A SPAT WITH MR. PALMER.

the floor at the end of the morning hour for the purpose of continuing his speech against the bill, which he began last-Saturday. He called attention to the fact that scarcely a single contention of those who opposed the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law had been met by a speech on the gold standard side. When the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge) told the Senate that he with him, were willing to take this great, all-absorbing, far-reaching question without any preparation, and have speeches made upon it as they were made at the hustings. The only way for the ordinary stomp speaker to make a speech was to commit it to memory and deliver it in rhetorical phrases. He had not time to commit a speech to memory, but he did want that any speech which he might have the honor to make in the Senate would hear some evidence at least that midnight oil had been spent in its preparation. Mr. Jones then went on with his prepared speech, of money, its value and how it is regulated. He spoke till 3 o'clock, and then, pleading that he other time, when he would discuss the cause of the recent distress. He was astonished that men redited with intelligence should have said that

recent distress. He was astonished that men credited with intelligence should have said that the debate was simply a consumption of time. That was not true; the subject was a great one, and this was a great country. It should leap to the front in monetary affairs, instead of being an annex to old England.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) then took the floer and continued his speech which he began last Friday. He had not made much progress before, having yielded temporarily to Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.); the latter got into a parliamentary squabble with the other two Popullst Senators—Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, and Mr. Allen, of Nebraska. The origin of it was a remark by Mr. Palmer that he had been kept in the Chamber night after night listening, not to debate, but to speeches which cas the newspapers asserted) were made to consume time. On being asked by Mr. Kyle to specify any particular speech, he started to express his belief that the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Allem had—but before he could finish the sentence he was interrupted by Mr. Allen himself, who anytily insisted that Mr. Palmer had no right to make such an imputation, and he called him to order for violating the rules. Mr. Palmer said that he woold not take anythins back; and then Mr. Allen retorted by saying that he was not here to do the Senators had; that he was not here to do the Senators had; that he was not here to do the Senators had; that he was not here to do the Senators bad; that he was not here to do the Fenators by the official reporter, from his notes, Mr. Cullom expressed the idea that as between the remarks of Senators Palmer and Allen there was little choice as to being parliamentary, and at his suggestion the whole matter was dropped, and Mr. Peffer went on with his speech.

ROLLCALLS FOR OVER TWO HOURS. THE PROCEEDINGS BECOME AN "AUTOMATIC SILVER DEBATE" IN WHICH THE CLERK DOES ALL THE WORK.

Washington, Oct. 16.—At 6 p. m. a mo-tion to adjourn was made by Mr. Pugh (Dem. Ala.), and was voted down by yeas 18, nays 39. Twenty minutes afterward the plan of nays 3. Twenty minutes afterward the plan of quorum compelling was begun by Mr. Kyle Forty-five Senators responded, and Mr. Peffer delivered another short section of his speech. Five minutes had not clapsed till Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) challenged the presence of a quorum, and Sena-tors had again to come in from committee rooms and cloak-rooms. This time forty-four Senators answered. A point of order was made by Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) that Senators Kyle and Allen were present and had not voted, but it was over-ruled by the presiding officer (Mr. Faulkner). Mr. Allen declared that if he could abstain from answering to his name under the rules of the Senate and

ing to his name under the rules of the senate and thereby break the quorum he proposed to do so.

At 6:40 p. m. Mr. Power (Rep., Mont.) suggested the absence of a quorum. The roll-call disclosed the presence of forty-two Senators—one less than a quorum—but before Mr. Voorhees's motion that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the presence of absentees, two more Senators

making one more than a quorum.

Then Mr. Voorhees wished to withdraw his motion, but Mr. Dubois, probably recalling an occurrence during the Force bill campaign, saw his opportunity, and refused his assent. There was nothing to do but call the yeas and nays, and the pairs were so numerous that a voting quorum could not be obtained. As soon as the vote was another call was in order, without motion, to describe the presence of a copping. The quorum velop the presence of a quorum. The quorum on Mr. Voorhees's original proposition; and so it

call of the Senate. The silver men had really transferred to the clerk the necessity of talking gainst time, and the proceeding seemed very much like what a spectator denominated it-an automatic

At 8:30 o'clock, after nine roll calls, forty-five Senators voted age on Mr. Voorhess's motion that further proceedings under the rule be dispensed with, and, there being none in the negative, the presiding officer announced that a quorum had

voted and the motion was carried.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) was then recognized, and the Populist Senator was then about to continue his speech, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.), at 8:32 o'clock, with the suggestion that there was no quorum. A call of the roll showed the presence of forty-four Senatorsone more than a quorum-and Mr. Peffer resumed

At this point Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) arose to a question of order. The question under consideration, he said, was the propriety of the passage of the Repeal bill. The Senator from Kansas was not debating that question, but was talking about an entirely foreign matter—a matter in no way connected with the passage of the Repeal bill. He desired those remarks to go on record: and the record would show the absurdity, the ridiculousness, of allowing these outside remarks to continue to be made under the guise of a discussion of a repeal bill; and he asked the Chair if these remarks were not out of order.

The presiding officer ruled that the Chair had no power to pass upon the relevancy of the discussion of the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) arose and usked whether the books on the Senator's desk and on the adjoining desk (of which there was a formidable pile) were to be read through.

The presiding officer stated that that was not a question of order, and he again recognized the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. Peffer, in the course of his speech, said there was nothing simpler than the monetary question. The laborers in the field, he stated, knew as much about this question as the men in Wall Street or any other street. He then got into a colloquy with Mr. Palmer, which was kept up in a desultory manner until 19 o'clock, when Mr. Voorhees arose and announced that, earlier in the evening, he had asked the Senate to remain in session until 10 o'clock. That hour having arrived, he moved that the Senate adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow. Accordingly, the Senate adjourned.

THE MCREARY BILL PASSED.

CHINESE RESIDENTS TO HAVE SIX MONTHS MORE TO REGISTER.

ONLY ONE NEGATIVE VOTE CAST AGAINST THE MEASURE-MR. EOWERS'S REMARK.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The House passed to-day, by a vote of 178 to 1, the McCreary bill. Under its provisions the Geary Exclusion act of 1892 is Inited States another six menths in which to comntemperate defender of the sand-lot brigade to calling for the immediate departation of a hundred mated at from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 should not be is guilty occasionally of the indiscretion of letting the cai out of the bag, and he probably did this when he said the other day that "in the face of an election we passed the Geary bill, but after the election we failed to provide the necessary means for putting that law into execution. blame others for not having done their duty." Mr. Everett also pointed out very clearly that both the Scott act of 1888 and the Geary act of 1892 were passed with scarcely any discussion, and

temporary expediency. The industrious against of the Chinese, said he, "their capacity for work, their readiness in adapting themselves to the situation, in connection with their other known characteristics, is one of the most serious objections to their presence. That may seem a strange declaration to many of you, but that is one of the moin points, that is one of the most valid grounds that can be urged in favor of not allowing any more to come in, and eventually to eliminate those who are here."

Mr. Sowers's speech in fact, is fairly representative of a class of speeches that is being delivered whenever the Chinese question comes up. In striking contrast to it, and to most of the arguments, in fact, advanced this time, was the speech of Mr. Bartlett, of New-York. His was the speech of allower and scholar. It hristicd with legal references and historical quotations. He expounded the decisions of the Supreme Court with the same ease that he explained the teachings of Confucius, the dreams of Lao-Tse and the pantheistic occan of Brahma. The condition of Arhat, where there can be no rebirth, and of Nirvana, the uter annihilation of the human scul, were as familiar to him as they seemed perplexing to Jerry Simpson, the sockless stateman from the Kansas plains, and to "Buck" Kilgore, of Texas, who, in open-mouthed wonder at the introduction of such heatherish matter in the debate, for once in his life forgot to object.

ter in the debate, for once in his life forgot to object.

The McCreary bill now goes to the Senate, where it will undoubtedly be passed, receiving in due time the President's signature.

The bill as it passed the House to-day contains early two sections. The first is a rejection of Section 1 of the existing Excussion Act, except that it extends until six months after enactment the time allowed Chinese to register. It also amends the provision as to witness to certificates so as to remove the inadvertent discrimination against colored persons. Under the bill any credible person other than Chinese can be a witness. The second section defines laborers to be persons engaged in both skilled and unskilled manual labor, such as mining, fishing, huckstering, peddling, laundering and curing fish.

"REVOLUTION," SAYS JUDGE COOLLY. ANOTHER DESIGNATION OF THE TACTICS OF THE SILVER SENATORS.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 16.-Judge Thomas M. Cooley said to-day with reference to his recent statement to ex-Mayor Hedges of Baltimore that the action of the Senate in permitting the minority to defeat the Silver bill by avowedly dilatery fac-tics was subdersive of the Constitution: "It is a parliamentary principle of representative govern-ment that the majority shall rule. It was the intention of the founders of our Constitution and embodied in the Constitution and the majority in each house of Congress should control the delierations of that house, any exception to this rule being specifically stated. Now for a majority of being specifically stated. Now for a majority of the Senate to concede for any reason that a rule of practice in debate or of Senatorial courtesy makes it possible for a minority to prevent legis-lation by indefinitely prologging debate is equa-to revolution. It is as much revolution as though accomplished with arms and violence. If the mi-nority can postpone legislation for one session, they may for a second, and so on. The majority

A Weak Digestion

strange as it may seem, is caused from a lack of that which is never exactly digested-fat. The greatest fact in connection with

Scott's Emulsion

appears at this point-it is partly digested fat-and the most weakened digestion is quickly strengthened by it.

The only possible help in Consumption is the arrest of waste and renewal of new, healthy tissue. Scott's Emulsion has done wonders in Consumption just this way.

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a rule of custom which is subversed their right and duty of legislation."

At a meeting of the Michigan Political Science Association, to be held in Detroit next week, Judge Cooley will discuss this question at length.

THE FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

ONGRATULATIONS FOR CHARLES A

MANY LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE NOMINEE FOR MAYOR OF BROOKLYN, WHO SAYS HE WILL MAKE AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN FRANCIS H. WILSON PROMISES HIS HEARTY SUPPORT. Charles A. Schleren, whose nomination for Mayor

of Brooklyn met instant approval on the part of all who desire the reform of the municipal mis-government in the city, has received many congratulatory messages and letters. Francis H. Wilhis power to promote his election. In it he said:

of your nomination. Public interests are at all times fat above the interests of rival candidates or the personal freterences of their friends. It was the duty of the Re-publican City Convention to seek out a candidate upon

cept, in the event of your election, the present re on and I will not differ. It is a great encouragement that you are willing to accept for us so great a public hurlen at so great a personal sacrifice. It entitles you to the support of every public spirited citizen independent of

est men do not differ.

I shall do all in my power to aid in securing your elec-Hoping that you will excuse haste, I remain faithful to

the cause, cordially yours. F. H. WILSON. Mr. Schleren was at his office in Ferry-st., New-York, yesterday attending to business. He said

You can tell the citizens of Brooklyn for me that I

Vth. Daniel Bradley; VIth, Henry Wolfert.
William H. Quinn is a produce merchant and lives
in the Ninth Ward. He has never held office.

The HId District Convention was held in Conervatory Hall, in Bedford-ave. Jacob Worth presided. The delegates voted as their names were called, and twenty-two votes were cast for Joseph Aspinall, the present Senator, and twenty-six otes for W. H. Reynolds. The latter was declared Twenty-third Ward. Last year he was the Inde-pendent Republican candidate for Member of Assembly in the NVIth District. Mr. Reynolds is twenty-six years old. The convention was adjourned in the IVth Dis-

The convention was adjourned in the Ivin District.

Pamiel Bradley, the nominee in the Vth District, is an independent Democrat, who has been widely known as a public-spirited citizen. He was born in Ireland sixty-five years ago, and came to this country when a young man. His business is that of a cigar dealer. In 1875 he was elected a member of Assembly in the old 1st District, and he was twice re-elected with independent Democratic and Republican support.

Henry Wolfert is a resident of the Twenty-sixth Ward and has served as Supervisor of the ward for several terms. He was a Justice of the Feace when that ward was the town of New-Lots.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES FOR ALDERMEN. EXCELLENT RECORDS OF THE MEN WHO WILL FORM A PART OF THE CITY TICKET. The Republican nominations for city offices in

Brooklyn were completed last evening, when an adjourned meeting of the City Convention was held in Everett Hall. The hour was so late when the Mayoralty nomination of Charles A. Schieren was made Saturday night that the report of a com-mittee of twenty-eight, representing all the wards of the city and appointed to select seven candidates for Aldermen-at-Large, was not acted upon. The in the names proposed in order to render the ticket as popular and successful as possible. The matter was referred to a committee of seven-S. B. Chittenden, Horace E. Dresser, E. J. Kaltenbach. John J. Casey, John G. Turnbull, Joseph Benjamin and Francis M. Edgerton.

While the committee was in executive session Daniel Bradley, the candidate for Senator in the Vth District, made a speech which aroused much enthusiasm. George F. Elliott and W. R. Walkley enthusiasm. George F. Elliott and W. R. Walkley also spoke. The names reported were as follows: Isaac H. Cary, First Ward; Charles J. Haubert. Twenty-seventh. Ward; Charles A. Karutz. Sixteenth Ward; Joseph R. Clark, Twenty-sixth Ward; A. W. Haliock, Fourth Ward; Jackson Wallace. Sixth Ward; Nichelas Droge, Seventeenth Ward. The candidates for District Aldermen were nominated yesterday, except in the 1st District, where the convention adjourned until to-day; Ild District—William H. Coulson, Twenty-first Ward; Peter Hess, Thirteenth Ward; Webster R. Walkley, Twentieth Ward; Adam H. Leich, Twenty-third Ward.

Hid District—Louis A. Cohen, Sixteenth Ward;

Ward.

Hid District-Louis A. Cohen, Sixteenth Ward;
Alvin T. Walsh, Seventeenth Ward; Henry Vollmer, Twenty-sixth Ward; John F. Roeder, Fifteenth Ward.
The convention in the 1st District will be held this evening. The 1ld District is the only one represented by Republicans in the present Board of Aldermen. Peter Hess is the only member renominated. Isaac H. Cary is a well-known business

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whwell paids of

man, and lives on the Heights. He has a real estate office in Fulton-st., and is a member of the Hamilton Club. C. J. Haubert is a painter, and is a member of the Republican County Committee. Joseph R. Clark is a printer, and is popular among labor men. Charles A. Karutz, is a real estate dealer and insurance agent. Addison W. Hallock is employed as a time-keeper by the Brooklyn Clty Raliroad Company. Jackson Wallace is a lawyer, with his office in New-York. He has been active in public matters for years. Nicholas Droge is a wholesale grocer.

INDORSED BY THE CITIZENS UNION. THE ASSOCIATION VOTES TO SUPPORT CHARLES

A. SCHIEREN FOR MAYOR OF BROOKLYN. Brooklyn Citizens' Union, held a meeting of its General Committee last evening in the Germania Building. A motion was made by C. Augustus Haviland to indorse the nomination of Charles A. Schleren, but a substitute was adopted to send a committee of three to Mr. Schieren to learn his position in regard to the platform of the Citizens' Union. The committee was made up of E. S. Doubleday, Robert Baker and G. W. Thomp

The committee visited Mr. Schieren's house and secured a written statement from him that he was glad to stand on the platform of the Citizens' Union. After hearing the report, it was unanimously voted to indorse Mr. Schleren as the candidate of the Union for Mayor.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club last evening in the Johnston Building the resignations of Charles A. Schleren as presi dent of the club in view of his nomination for Mayor, and as a member of the club, as the rule do not permit a member to accept a nomination for office, were presented. They were accepted with complimentary resolutions for his efficient service for these years.

complimentary resolutions for his educative complimentary resolutions for his education for three years.

Ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold, first vice-president, was elected president to succeed Mr. Schieren. A meeting of the club will be held to-morrow evening, to approve the nomination of Mr. Schieren, and speeches will be made by Seth Low, Francis H. Wilson, W. H. Williams, S. L. Woodhouse, D. G. Harriman and C. F. Bishop.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn met last evening, but no action was taken in regard to nominations.

A GREAT ESTATE INVOLVED.

SUIT FOR \$5,000,000 PENDING IN THE COURTS OF ARIZONA.

THE WIDOW AND HALF-INDIAN DAUGHTER OF - JOHN WALKER ASSERTING THEIR

San Francisco, Oct. 16,-A case is being prepared for argument before the Supreme Court of Arizona which is likely to become as famous as any civil suit ever tried in the United States, Upon the result depends the disposition of an estate valued at more than \$5,000,000. The contest is over the wealth of John Walker, who died two years ago in the insane asylum at Napa, Cal., and is brought against his brother and half-brother, William and Lucian Waiker, of Pasadena and Los Angeles, by his widow, Mrs. Eleanor D. R. Walker, of this city, and Juana Walker, his daughter by a former

city, and Juana Waiker, his daughter by a former wife, an Arizona Indian woman.

Walker came West from lifthois in 1863, joined the Pima Indians, and through them became interested in mines, which made his great fortune. He married a Pima woman, the mother of Juana. In 1891, after her death, he was again married at Tucson. In August of that year Waiker's brother had him contined in the State Asylum at Napa, where he died on September 8. While imprisoned at Napa Waiker wrote many pathetic letters to his wife and appeals to his friends, begging them to exert themselves to procure his release. In all of these letters he declared that he was perfectly sane, and judging from the tenor of his letters, he seemed sound in mind. The brothers, gained possession of his property and rushed a suit annulling his second marriage through the Arizona courts. Out of this case grew an attempt to impeach the judge who tried it. The matter now goes on appeal to the Arizona Supreme Court, with the backing of powerful friends to help the widow and daugater. Juana, the half-Indian girl, is a young woman of culture and retinement.

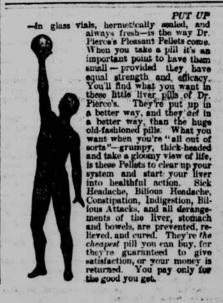
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was the Church of the slave, the martyr and the outcast. On the conversion of Constantine she denned the purple as easily as she had worn the dress of the slave. When the Goths appeared at the gates of Rome she conquered the conquerors, and instead of passing away with the destruction of the Roman Empire, acquired fresh strength in the new kingdoms which rose upon its ruins. the lifteenth century she was practically the only form of Christianity in Europe, and she remained the acknowledged faith of Italy, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Austria and part of Germany, Dur-ing these centuries the papacy became intimately associated with the politics of the time, and in the popular mind treason to the reigning sovereigns and heresy to the tenets of the Catholic faith became orrelative terms. But as the monarchies of Europe had succeeded

the Roman Empire, so another change lay in the womb of time. Personal government was destined to disappear, and the sceptre of power to pass from republic was destired to supersule the manarchy the sovereigns of Europe that the question was asked. Were the bonds so strong that, like the ivy on the church wall, the destruction of the wall rould destroy the ivy? Until the advent of Pope Leo XIII there had been but little sympathy between the papacy and the republics. But this great thinker has recognized the fact that the era of personal government is passing away, and that the Church could not too soon prepare herself for the coming change, so by readapting the relationship of the French clergy with the Republic of France he rendered it possible for a Catholic Frenchman to be a loyal citizen of the French Republic. The result of this action has been that France, ten years ago in the great citles almost atheistic, has be come (ostensibly at least) Catholic.

But the attitude of the Pope toward the United



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States of America has been still more marked. La XIII has realized that on this continent personal government is impossible, and, recognizing that the United States of America represent the great future of the whole human family, he has shown special consideration and interest toward the Church is

terested in mines, which made his great fortune. He married a Pima woman, the mother of Juana. In 1891, after her death, he was again married at In 1891, after her death, he was again married at Tucson. In August of that year Walker's brother trucson. In August of that year Walker's brother had him confined in the State Asylum at Napa, where he died on September 8. While imprisoned at Napa Walker wrete many pathetic letters to his wife and appeals to his friends, begging them to exert themselves to procure his release. In all of these seemed sound in mind. The brothers gained possesmed sound in mind. The brothers gained possession of his property and rushed a suit annulling his second marriage through the Arizona courts, his second marriage through the Arizona courts, his second marriage through the Arizona courts, his second marriage through the widow and daugnter. Juana, the half-Indian girl, is a young woman of culture and refinement.

SELLECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE POPE.

HE MANIFESIS THAT POWER OF ADAPTABILITY WHICH FITS THE CHURCH FOR CONTINUOUS LIFE.

Of the whole human family, he has shown do in din interest toward the Church in this country. The question of elucation, which it is country. The question of elucation, which it was impossible to compromise in France, where in this country. The question of elucation, which it is country. The duestion of elucation, which is country. The question of elucation, which is this country. The question of elucation, which is country. The duestion of elucation, which is this country. The poper in an entirely different spirit, and while Catholic schools are catediann, has here been met by the Pope in an entirely different spirit, and while Catholic schools are catholic and the hands of childrent hands of childrent hands of childrent hands of childrent hands of c

THE SERVANT-GIRL QUESTION.

WHY NOT SUBSTITUTE MEN FOR INCOMPETENT CHAMBERNAIDS AND COOKS! To the Editor of The Tribune.

In these days of ambitious effort in the trades and professions, when women are asserting their intellectual and technical skill, and successfully rivalling the men in their pursuits, there is one field that lies fertile to the adventurer of the latter sex, and promises abundant reward if fath-fully tilled. I allude to cooking and general housework. If "spry" and able young men will turn their attention here, they need never fear hard times, and can laugh in the face of panics. They work, excellent wages and homes during life or good behavior. If they marry they can still retain their positions, while their wives do type-writing, or condescend to wither patrons from behind

An unthinking person might smile in derision at the suggestion, but to the thoughtful there are many obvious reasons why skilful laboring men should fit themselves for housework. Men, rule, are patient, methodical, prompt and docile, Your hired girl is not. She is impatient, scornful of details, procrastinating and impudent. Men are keenly distressed if for any reason they are obliged to change situations frequently. The hired girl is to change situations frequency. The initial six to eight different kitchens in a year. The laboring man is an early riser. The hired girl is amused at the alarm-clock, and only winds it that it may give zest to her morning nap. The laboring man takes pride in his utensils, oiling, polishing and protecting them; he skilfully tends his fires and cleanses his floors, whether they be those of cleanses his floors, whether they be those of a stable or a palace-car. The female domestic smuggles her pots and pans all rancid with grease into closets grimy with old dust. She smothers the fires with new coals, and serves up a dinner half raw, while she anathematizes the range and blames the butcher. She is not on good terms wit the broom, and by a process of evolution her drabble and smutch become croton bugs and cockroaches. Many rich houses employ men cooks; at the hotels there are few others besides. The men are found to be better cooks, more attentive to details. Like Hamerton's French cook, they find the perfection of the art to lie in "the mutual in-fluences of ingredients and the judicious manage-ment of heat."

There is only one step from these great kitchens

ment of heat."

There is only one step from these great kitchens to those in smaller houses, and only another step to other household work besides cooking. To this complexion must we come at last, for the inefficiency of the female servant is really disrupting American home life. To live in one's house, but to go out of it for meals, is becoming the enforced fashion of thousands.

Except to skilled workmen the average wages of laboring men is smail indeed. Hundreds in every large town do not get over \$7 a week, out of whica they must pay house rent in squalid apartments and keep a family. Should they learn to cook, and sweep, and do laundry work, they would have a healthier employment, in comfortable rooms, with plenty to eat, and better average wages and an unfailing succession of days, and months, and years in which to labor regardless of tariff reforms and silver legislation.

Doubtless this suggestion may have its droll side to some, but it is offered in good faith as the one promising solution of the servant-girl question. Hundreds of thousands of deft, neat-handed young men are out of employment at present, and just as many homes are harrassed with incompetent female servants, or have none at all, or the inmates are taking their meals abroad, I commend the householder and the artisan to look to each other for help. Once begun in the right spirit it will augur success.

Passale, N. J., Oct. 12, 1831.

DEMOCRACY IS EXPENSIVE.

To The Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The tax rate was received on October it for this county. It was 2 6-100 mills this year as for this county. It was 2 65-100 mills this year as against 1 25-100 mills last year, showing an increase of 73-100 of a mill over last year. With the increased valuation, which should not have been made, it makes the tax decidedly larger than last year. What has been done that should so advance general values in the State and what done is so increase our tax rates? Our canals have not been very materially improved. The Democracy are an expensive lot. WALTER E. WELCH. Lake George, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1893.

THREE DEATHS RESULT FROM THE FIRE. Baltimore, Oct. 16.-The fire at the Baltimore city jail on Friday night has so far resulted in the death of three colored men. William Dean dled Saturday. He jumped from an upper tier to escape the flames and smoke. William S. Smith had preumonia, and the smoke he inheled caused his death yesterday. John Wilmore, was injured by jumping. He died this morning.

World's Fair Excursion tickets to Chicago and return, via New-York Central, \$22, good for first-class accommodations on fast express trains.